

DRAFT SUPPORTING STATEMENT  
FOR  
TITLE 10 OF THE *CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS* PART 75  
SAFEGUARDS ON NUCLEAR MATERIAL -IMPLEMENTATION  
OF US-IAEA AGREEMENT  
(3150-0055)

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REVISION

Description of the Information Collection

Regulations that implement the United States (U.S.) / International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement (and Initial Protocol) (*Agreement Between the United States of America and the IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in the United States of America and its Initial Protocol*) (INFCIRC/288) and Additional Protocol are found in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 75. As covered by the present clearance and described below, 10 CFR Part 75 requires selected licensees to permit inspections by IAEA representatives, follow written material accounting and control procedures, give immediate notice to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in specified situations involving the possibility of loss of nuclear material, and give notice for imports and exports of nuclear material. In addition, the regulations allow licensees to request an exemption from Part 75 requirements.

The requirements of Part 75 apply to all 263 persons licensed or certified by the NRC or Agreement States who are defined to be facilities under Section 75.4 and specified on the U.S. eligible list as determined by the Secretary of State or his designee and filed with the NRC. Currently, four out of the 263 licensees have been chosen to participate in the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreement. NRC expects one licensee will be added over the next three years.

In addition, this collection is being renewed to include approximately 25 entities subject to the U.S.-IAEA Caribbean Territories Safeguards Agreement (INFCIRC/366). 10 CFR Part 75 requires licensees to provide reports of nuclear material inventory and flow for entities under the U.S.-IAEA Caribbean Territories Safeguards Agreement (INFCIRC/366), permit inspections by IAEA inspectors, give immediate notice to the NRC in specified situations involving the possibility of loss of nuclear material, and give notice for imports and exports of specified amounts of nuclear material. These licensees will also follow written material accounting and control procedures, although actual reporting of transfer and material balance records to the IAEA will be done through the U.S. State system of reporting (Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System, collected under OMB clearance numbers 3150-0003, 3150-0004, 3150-0057, and 3150-0058.)

A. Justification

1. Need for and Practical Utility of the Information Collection

The U.S., as a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), has joined with other nations in an effort to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. To encourage widespread adherence to the NPT by non-nuclear-weapon States, in 1967 President Johnson announced that the U.S. would permit the IAEA to apply its safeguards to nuclear activities in this

country. This policy has been reaffirmed by each succeeding President. The US-IAEA Safeguards Agreement (*Agreement Between the United States of America and the IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in the United States of America and its Initial Protocol*) (INFCIRC/288) contains provisions which parallel agreements between the IAEA and non-nuclear-weapon States, the principal difference being the exclusion of national security activities. In 1998 the U.S. signed an Additional Protocol based on the IAEA Model Additional Protocol (INFCIRC/540) which came into force in 2009.

The U.S. is a party to Tlatelolco Treaty Protocols I and II, and satisfied its obligations to apply IAEA safeguards in the Territories under its jurisdiction when the Agreement of April 6, 1989, *Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America* (INFCIRC/366) entered into force. Under this agreement, the U.S. is obligated, *inter alia*, to accept IAEA safeguards on all nuclear material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the U.S. Protocol I territories. The U.S. Territories Safeguards Agreement also includes a Protocol, known as a small quantities protocol or SQP which was amended in 2006. The U.S. territories relevant to this agreement are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Navassa Island, Serranilla Bank, Baja Nuevo (Petrel Island), and Naval Station Guantanamo Bay. Specific requirements in Part 75 are described below. Generally, the information is needed to fulfill U.S. obligations under the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreement.

## 2. Agency Use of Information

In order to fulfill U.S. obligations under the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements, the NRC is required to collect the information and make it available to the IAEA. The NRC would not be able to fulfill its responsibilities without the information.

Licensees must notify the NRC promptly, by telephone, whenever an IAEA inspector arrives at a physical location where either nuclear material subject to Safeguards Agreements resides or activity subject to the Safeguards Agreements occurs without advance notification. The NRC must accompany representatives of the IAEA while at the physical location. The NRC also uses this information to verify the credentials of the visitor.

Information on material control and accounting operations is reviewed by NRC and IAEA to evaluate the licensee's material control and accounting programs. In addition, accounting records are used by the IAEA to determine whether there has been a diversion of material. The NRC uses information about the possibility of loss of nuclear material to determine whether any immediate response or corrective action is necessary.

Licensees may request an exemption to the requirements to submit information to the IAEA. The NRC uses information provided in these requests to determine whether the requested exemption is authorized by law. NRC staff ensures that granting the exemption will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security, and it determines if granting

the request is in the public interest. If the licensee has requested that sensitive information be withheld from the IAEA, the NRC uses information in the request to attempt to achieve an effective balance between legitimate concerns of licensees (including protection of the competitive position of the owner of the information) and the U.S. responsibility to cooperate with the IAEA and implement the safeguards provided for in the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements.

3. Reduction of Burden Through Information Technology

The NRC has issued Guidance for Electronic Submissions to the NRC which provides direction for the electronic transmission and submittal of documents to the NRC. Electronic transmission and submittal of documents can be accomplished via the following avenues: the Electronic Information Exchange (EIE) process, which is available from the NRC's "Electronic Submittals" Web page, by Optical Storage Media (OSM) (e.g. CD-ROM, DVD), by facsimile or by e-mail. It is estimated that approximately 95% of the responses are filed electronically.

4. Effort to Identify Duplication and Use Similar Information

No sources of similar information are available. There is no duplication of requirements.

5. Effort to Reduce Small Business Burden

NRC has determined that the affected entities are not small entities or businesses.

6. Consequences to Federal Program or Policy Activities if the Collection is not Conducted or is Conducted Less Frequently

The data collection times are established by an international Agreement and cannot be changed except by modifying the Agreement. If the information were not collected, the United States would not be able to meet its obligations under the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements.

7. Circumstances Which Justify Variation from OMB Guidelines

Contrary to the OMB Guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d), licensees must submit certain information to NRC in less than 30 days:

- If the NRC requests that a licensee amplify or clarify a report relevant to the implementation of the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreement, the licensee must submit the information within 20 days. These requirements are necessary in order to meet the time requirements for notification to IAEA under the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements.
- Licensees that have been given notice pursuant to Section 75.36 must make a special report to the NRC immediately by telephone and telegraph, mailgram or facsimile in certain specified situations

involving the possibility of loss of nuclear material in excess of specified limits and in case of unexpected changes in containment to the extent that unauthorized removal of nuclear material has become possible. Requiring that this information be reported in less than 30 days is necessary so that the information may be promptly evaluated by NRC to determine whether any immediate response or corrective action may be necessary.

- Licensees must notify the NRC for exports, imports, and domestic transfers of nuclear material in less than 20 days. These requirements are necessary in order to meet the time requirements under the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements.

In addition, licensees must retain a number of records for longer than is specified in the OMB guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d) in the following cases:

- Licensees who request that sensitive information not be submitted to the IAEA must retain this sensitive information as a record for examination by the IAEA until the NRC terminates the license or until the licensee is notified by the NRC that it is no longer covered by the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements. This extended retention period is necessary so that the records are available and arrangements may be made for the IAEA to review them if circumstances require.
- A licensee under the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements must retain written material accounting and control procedures as a record until the NRC terminates the license or until the NRC notifies the licensee that it is no longer covered by the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements. Superseded material must be retained for three years. It is necessary that the procedures be retained for more than three years so that they may be used by the licensee to carry out its material control and accounting operations. The procedures are also reviewed by NRC to ensure the adequacy of the licensee's material control and accounting programs.
- Material control and accounting records required by Sections 75.22 and 75.23 must be retained for five years. This requirement is necessary to comply with the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreements.

8. Consultations Outside the Agency

Opportunity for public comment on the information collection requirements for this clearance package was published in the *Federal Register* on April 21, 2014 (79 FR 22167). No comments were received.

9. Payment or Gifts to Respondents

Not applicable.

10. Confidentiality of Information

Confidential and proprietary information is protected in accordance with NRC regulations at 10 CFR 9.17(a) and 10 CFR 2.390(b).

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

Not applicable.

12. Estimated Burden and Burden Hour Cost

Currently, four out of the 263 licensees have been chosen to participate in the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreement (INFCIRC/288). NRC expects one licensee will be added over the next three years. On average five licensees per year will be under IAEA safeguards (4 licensees during the first year, 5 during the second year, and 5 during the third year). It is estimated that five participants will be required to perform reporting and recordkeeping activities while 2 participants will be required to perform only reporting activities (under INFCIRC/288).

Approximately 30 licensees are required to report information required by the U.S. Additional Protocol (*Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in the United States of America*), resulting in an approximately 180 reports. The burden for these reports is included in Department of Commerce clearance 0694-0135.

Approximately 25 licensees are required to report information under the US-IAEA Caribbean Territories Safeguards Agreement (INFCIRC/366), resulting in approximately 50 reports annually.

The estimated annual cost to licensees to respond to the collection requirements is \$1,102,506.00 (4,160.4 hours x \$265/hour). See Tables 1 and 2 for burden data.

13. Estimate of Other Additional Costs

The NRC has determined that the quantity of records to be maintained is roughly proportional to the recordkeeping burden and, therefore, can be used to calculate approximate records storage costs. Based on the number of pages maintained for a typical clearance, the records storage cost has been determined to be equal to 0.0004 times the recordkeeping burden cost. Because the recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 4,160 hours, the storage cost for this clearance is \$448 (4,227 hours x 0.0004 x \$265/hour).

14. Estimated Annualized Cost to the Federal Government

The cost for NRC professional review is estimated to be 518 professional staff hours at \$265 per hour, or \$137,270. These costs are fully recovered by fees to NRC licensees pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 170 and/or 171.

15. Reasons for Change in Burden or Cost

The burden has increased by 3960 hours to 4,227 hours (an increase of 267 hours). Burden increased due to the inclusion of 25 entities subject to the U.S.-IAEA Caribbean Territories Safeguards Agreement (INFCIRC/366) who will licensees to create procedures for new facilities and maintain records.

The overall cost as a result of a decrease in the NRC's fee recovery rate from \$272 per hour to \$265 per hour.

16. Publication for Statistical Use

This information will not be published for statistical use.

17. Reason for Not Displaying the Expiration Date

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements for this information collection are associated with regulations and are not submitted on instruments such as forms or surveys. For this reason, there are no data instruments on which to display an OMB expiration date. Further, amending the regulatory text of the CFR to display information that, in an annual publication, could become obsolete would be unduly burdensome and too difficult to keep current.

18. Exceptions to the Certification Statement

None.

B. Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods

Not applicable.

**TABLE 1: ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN FOR NRC LICENSEES (PART 75)**

Section	Description of Requirement	No. of Respondents	Annual Responses	Hours Per Response	Total Annual Burden	Comments
75.3(a)	Request for exemption	0	0	12	0	
75.6	Facility and location reporting	Included in 75.32, 75.34, 75.35, 75.36, 75.10(d), and 75.10(e)				
75.7(a)	IAEA safeguards reporting requirements	2	2	0.2	0.4	
75.13(b)&(d)	Commission determination for submittal not to be physically transmitted to IAEA, request for exemption to communication of information to IAEA	0	0	12	0	
75.31	General requirements for reports	Included in 75.33 and 75.36				
75.36	Special reports	0	0	12	0	
75.43(a)	Advance written notification to Commission regarding international and domestic transfers	Included in 75.43(b) and 75.43(c)(2)				
75.43(b)&75.44(a)(1)	Export circumstances requiring advance notification, Export and domestic transfer timing of advance notification	0	0	4	0	
75.43(c)(1)&(2), 75.44(a)(2)	Import reporting requirements subject to IAEA safeguards, quantity of proposed import of nuclear material	0	0	4	0	

	requiring advance notification, and Import timing of advance notification					
75.43(d)	Domestic transfer circumstances requiring advance notification	0	0	4	0	
75.44(c)	Phone notification to Commission	Included in 75.43(b) and 75.43(c)(2)				
75.45	Content of advance notification	Included in 75.43(b) and 75.43(c)(2)				
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>0.4</b>	



**TABLE 2: ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN FOR NRC LICENSEES (PART 75)**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Description of requirements</b>	<b>Number of Record-keepers</b>	<b>Hours/Record-keeper</b>	<b>Total Annual Burden</b>
75.13(b)(4)	Commission determination of location (Design Information)	5	12	60
75.21(a)(b), 75.21, 75.23, & 75.24	General requirements for material control and accounting <b>INFCIRC/288</b>	5	780	3900
	General requirements for material control and accounting <b>INFCIRC/366</b>	25	8	200
	One-time procedure development for material control and accounting <b>INFCIRC/366</b>	25	2.67	66.7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>4,226.7</b>

Responses: 32 (2 reporting responses + 30 recordkeepers)

Reporting + Recordkeeping hours = 4,227.1 (0.4 total reporting hours + 4,226.7 total recordkeeping)

Total Cost to Respondent = \$1,120,181.5 (4,227.1 hours x \$265/hr).

## **DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED IN 10 CFR PART 75**

Section 75.3(a) states that the Commission may, upon application of any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant exemptions from the requirements of this part under specified conditions.

Section 75.6 requires each licensee subject to the provisions of Part 75 which has been given notice that its facility or location is required to report under the Safeguards Agreement shall make its initial and subsequent reports.

Section 75.7(a) requires each licensee to inform the Commission before beginning an activity that may be subject to the Safeguards Agreement or within 30 days of beginning an activity subject to the Additional Protocol.

Section 75.10(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g), and (h) require licensees subject to the provisions of Part 75 to submit facility information to the Commission in response to a written request. IAEA Form N-71 (and the appropriate associated IAEA Form) or IAEA Form N-91 is used to collect this information. The use of IAEA Form N-71 (and the appropriate associated IAEA Form) or IAEA Form N-91 has previously been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under clearance number 3150-0056, which should be referred to for information collection burden and supporting data.

Section 75.10(e) specifies that the licensee must submit a map of the site and information on buildings on the site as specified for DOC/NRC Form AP-A and associated forms.

Section 75.11(a) as required by the Additional Protocol, licensees or certificate holders shall submit location information to the Commission as specified in the instructions for DOC/NRC Form AP-1 and associated forms. (See OMB Clearance No. 0694-0135 for information collection burden and supporting data.)

Section 75.11(b) requires that under the Additional Protocol, licensees or certificate holders provide location information on nuclear fuel cycle-related: 1) research and development, 2) manufacturing or construction information, 3) uranium and thorium mine and concentration plant information, 4) impure source material possession information, 5) imports and exports of source material for non-nuclear end uses, 6) IAEA exempted and terminated nuclear material information, 7) imports and exports of non-nuclear material and equipment. (See OMB Clearance No. 0694-0135 for information collection burden and supporting data.)

Section 75.11(c) requires that under the Additional Protocol information submitted concerning location of activities must be supplied as specified for DOC/NRC Forms AP-1 and associated forms. If the information has not changed, a "No change" report must be provided. NRC should also be notified when the activity is no longer performed. (See OMB Clearance No. 0694-0135 for information collection burden and supporting data.)

Section 75.11(d) requires that under the Additional Protocol information must be provided by the licensee or certificate holder which provides a description of the need to manage IAEA access to the location. Managing IAEA access is to protect health and safety or to protect classified, proprietary or other sensitive information. (See OMB Clearance No. 0694-0135 for information collection burden and supporting data.)

Section 75.12 requires that possessor's of nuclear material outside facilities provide the possessor's name and mailing address, physical location of the nuclear material, use of nuclear material, and nuclear material accounting procedures, including organizational responsibilities for accountancy and control. This information must be provided annually in accordance with § 75.6(e).

Section 75.13(b)(1) requires that a licensee submit a request from the Commission that allows for some information of particular sensitivity or is customarily held in confidence will not be transmitted physically to the IAEA, but held on-site. The licensee will identify the pertinent document or part thereof and make a full statement of the reasons supporting the request. The licensee will retain a copy of the request and all documents related to the request as a record until the Commission terminates the license for the licensee involved or is it is no longer under IAEA safeguards. Superseded material must be retained for 3 years after each change is made.

Section 75.13(b)(4) specifies that the Commission will determine a location where information in 75.13(b) will remain readily available for examination by the IAEA and will so inform the licensee. The licensee is required to retain this information as a record until the Commission terminates the license or until the Commission notifies the licensee that they are no longer subject to the IAEA Safeguards Agreement.

Section 75.13(d) specifies that the Commission may at its own initiative or at the request of the licensee, determine that any information submitted under Part 75.10 and 75.11 shall not be physically transmitted to, or made available for examination by the IAEA.

Section 75.21(b) Requires that each possessor of nuclear material outside facilities in the U.S. Caribbean Territories establish, maintain, and follow written material accounting and control procedures

Section 75.21(c) specifies that required material accounting and control procedures retained by the licensee shall include, as appropriate: 1) a measurement system for the determination of three quantities of nuclear material, 2) evaluation of precision and accuracy of measurements, 3) procedures for identifying, reviewing and evaluating differences in shipper/receiver measurements, 4) procedures for physical inventory taking, 5) evaluation of unmeasured inventory and unmeasured losses, 6) system of accounting and operating records.

Section 75.22 requires that a licensee maintain accounting records for each IAEA material balance area. The accounting records shall allow for taking of book inventory, inventory changes, physical inventory, adjustments/ corrections and all appropriate information on nuclear material items and batches.

Section 75.23 requires that a licensee keep operating records for each IAEA material balance area. The operating records will provide operating data used to establish changes in the quantities and composition of nuclear material. Additionally, data on calibration of tanks and instruments, preparations for taking of the physical inventory, and actions taken to ascertain the magnitude and cause of any accidental or unmeasured nuclear material loss.

Section 75.24 requires that a licensee will retain all records associated with IAEA Safeguards be retained for at least five years.

Section 75.26 specifies that the U.S. Government may request from the IAEA an exemption with

respect to nuclear material of the following types, which shall not exceed the nuclear material quantity limits specified in the Safeguards Agreements:(1) Source and special nuclear material in gram quantities or less as a sensing component in instruments; (2) Nuclear material used in nonnuclear activities; (3) Plutonium with an isotopic concentration of plutonium-238 exceeding 80 percent. Notification of any such exemption shall be provided by the NRC.

Section 75.27 Requires facilities, locations and possessors of nuclear material outside facilities after issuance of IAEA exemptions shall submit reports to the NRC pursuant to 75.6 and 75.31. They shall not export exempted nuclear material until IAEA safeguards have been reapplied. Annual updates of exempted material shall be provided by licensees of locations and exempted material shall not be stored together with non-exempted material.

Section 75.28 specifies that IAEA safeguards shall be terminated on nuclear material until determination by the IAEA that the material has been consumed, or has been diluted in such a way that it is no longer usable for any nuclear activity relevant from the point of view of safeguards, or has become practicably irrecoverable.

Section 75.29 requires that facilities, locations and possessors of nuclear material outside facilities after termination from IAEA safeguards shall: Facilities and possessors of nuclear material outside facilities shall submit an Inventory Change Report pursuant to §75.6(c) and §75.31; and Licensees of locations shall provide annual updates pursuant to §75.11(c). Additionally, nuclear material that has had IAEA safeguards terminated as described in §75.28 will not be subject to inspections by the IAEA.

Section 75.31 requires that a licensee which has been informed in writing that its facility has been identified under the IAEA Agreement must make an initial inventory report on DOE/NRC Form 742, and must thereafter make accounting reports. In addition, a licensee who has been given notice pursuant to Section 75.7 that its facility is subject to the application of IAEA safeguards must make the special reports described in Section 75.36, based on the records kept in accordance with Section 75.21. At the request of the Commission, the licensee must amplify or clarify in writing, within 20 days, any report relevant to implementation of the Agreement. This information is necessary to provide required information to IAEA in accordance with the Agreement.

Section 75.32 requires that the initial inventory report, on DOE/NRC Form 742, in accordance with printed instructions for completing the form, must show the quantities of nuclear material contained in or at a facility as of the initial inventory reporting date. That date is the last day of the calendar month in which the Commission gives the licensee notice that an initial inventory report is required. The initial inventory report must be dispatched within 20 days after the initial inventory reporting period. DOE/NRC Form 742 is used to collect this information. The use of DOE/NRC Form 742 has previously been approved by OMB under clearance number 3150-0004, which should be referred to for information collection burden and supporting data. This form is now required to be submitted in computer-readable format, as more fully described below and in OMB Clearance 3150-0004.

Section 75.33 requires that the accounting reports for each IAEA material balance area shall consist of inventory change reports on DOE/NRC Form 741 and material status reports on DOE/NRC Form 742. The use of DOE/NRC Forms 741 and 742 has previously been approved by OMB under clearance numbers 3150-0003 and 3150-0004, which should be referred to for information collection burden and supporting data. These forms are now required to be

submitted in computer-readable format, as more fully described below and in OMB Clearances 3150-0003 and 3150-0004.

Section 75.34 requires that inventory change reports be submitted on DOE/NRC Form 741, in accordance with printed instructions for completing the form. Form 741 serves as shipping and transfer document for special nuclear material and source material as required of NRC and Agreement State licensees. This requirement is needed to enable the U.S. to fulfill its responsibilities as an IAEA participant. DOE/NRC Form 741 is used to collect this information. The use of DOE/NRC Form 741 has previously been approved by OMB under clearance number 3150-0003, which should be referred to for information collection burden and supporting data. This form is now required to be submitted in computer-readable format, as more fully described below and in OMB Clearance 3150-0003.

Section 75.35 requires that material status reports must be submitted and must include a material balance report on DOE/NRC Form 742, and attached thereto a physical inventory listing on DOE/NRC Form 742C listing all batches separately and specifying material identification and batch data for each batch, accompanied by a DOE/NRC Form 740M, Concise Note, in accordance with printed instructions for completing the forms. The material status reports must be dispatched as soon as possible and in any event within 30 days after the start of the physical inventory. The use of those forms has previously been approved by OMB under the following clearance numbers, which should be referred to for information collection burden and supporting data:

DOE/NRC Form 742	OMB No. 3150-0004
DOE/NRC Form 742C	OMB No. 3150-0058
DOE/NRC Form 740M	OMB No. 3150-0057

Those forms are now required to be submitted in computer-readable format, as more fully described below and in the OMB clearances cited.

Section 75.36 requires that a licensee which has been informed in writing that its facility has been identified under the US-IAEA Safeguards Agreement shall immediately make a report to the Commission in cases where: 1) loss of special nuclear material in excess of specified limits, 2) unexpected changes in containment to the extent that unauthorized removal of nuclear material has become possible.

Section 75.43(a) requires that a licensee subject to the US-IAEA safeguards agreements shall give advance written notification to the Commission regarding the international and domestic transfers specified in this section.

Section 75.43(b) requires that notification be given to the commission of any proposed shipment of nuclear material for peaceful purposes under an export license issued pursuant to 10 CFR Part 110 in any amount exceeding one effective kilogram, directly or indirectly to any non-nuclear weapon state.

Section 75.43(c)(1) requires that notification shall be given (to the fullest extent possible on the basis of available information) with respect to nuclear material which immediately prior to export is subject to safeguards, under an agreement with the IAEA, in the country from which the material, directly or indirectly, is being exported. Such notification is only required, however, if the quantities of nuclear material are as specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

Section 75.43(c)(2) requires that notification shall be given with respect to any proposed import of nuclear material described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section in an amount exceeding one effective kilogram. If the licensee anticipates that it will receive two or more shipments of such nuclear material, within any 90-day period from points of origin in the same country, notification shall be given with respect to each shipment if the aggregate quantity of such nuclear material to be received exceeds one effective kilogram

Section 75.43(d) requires that notification be given regarding any shipments of nuclear material (other than small quantities in the form of samples containing less than 0.01 effective kilogram per sample) to a non-eligible destination. As used in this paragraph, a *non-eligible destination* means any destination in the United States other than a facility on the Eligible Facilities List.

Section 75.44(a)(1) specifies that notification to the Commission shall be given in the case of exports and domestic transfers, at least 20 days in advance of the preparation of the nuclear material for shipment from the facility

Section 75.44(a)(2) specifies that notification to the Commission shall be given in the case of imports, at least 12 days in advance of the unpacking of nuclear material at the facility

Section 75.44(c) specifies that the licensee shall inform the Commission, by phone, as soon as possible, with respect to any delay in the receipt (or un-packaging) or the shipment (or preparation for shipment) of nuclear material for which advance notification is required. New dates should be provided, if known.

Section 75.45 specifies that the notifications required by § 75.43 must include the element weight of nuclear material being received or shipped, the chemical composition and physical form, the isotopic composition (to the extent specified by license conditions), the estimated date and place at the reporting facility where the nuclear material is to be un-packaged or prepared for shipment (and where the quantity and composition can be verified), the applicable IAEA material balance area at the reporting facility, the approximate number of items to be received or shipped, and the probable dates of receipt or shipment.